

Statutory Licensing Sub-Committee

29th May 2019

Consideration of a

Temporary Event Notice (TEN)

Ordinary Decision



Report of Ian Thompson, Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local Services

Councillor Brian Stephens, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Neighbourhoods and Local Partnerships

Electoral division(s) affected:

Dawdon

Purpose of the Report

- 1 The Sub-Committee is asked to consider an objection notice served by Durham Constabulary, in response to a temporary event notice (TEN) given under part 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 by Mr Adam Dickman for Port of Call, 6 North Terrace, Seaham, SR7 7EU.
- 2 A plan showing the location of the premises is attached at Appendix 2.

Executive summary

- 3 The temporary event notice is for the sale of alcohol from a mobile bar to be positioned on the pedestrianised pavement outside of the Port of Call in Seaham for the Seaham carnival event. The sale of alcohol (on and off sales) is for Saturday 20th July 2019 and Sunday 21st July 2019 from 09:00 hrs until 22:00 hrs.
- 4 An objection was received from Durham Constabulary on the basis the event will undermine the licensing objectives, namely the prevention of crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance.

Recommendation(s)

- 5 Members of the Sub-Committee are requested to consider whether to allow the event to proceed or to prohibit the event.
- 6 The Sub-Committee is recommended to give appropriate weight to:
 - (a) The licensing objectives;

- (b) The representations (including supporting information) presented by all parties;
- (c) Durham County Council's Statement of Licensing Policy. The relevant parts of the policy are attached at Appendix 6.
- (d) The Guidance issued to local authorities under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (as amended April 2018). The relevant parts of the guidance are attached at Appendix 7.

Background

7 Background information

Applicant	Mr Adam Dickman	
Type of Application:	Date received:	Consultation ended:
Temporary Event Notice	14th May 2019	17th May 2019

Details of the notice

8 On 14th May 2019, the premises user, Mr Adam Dickman, served a temporary event notice for the sale of alcohol from a mobile bar to be positioned on the pedestrianised pavement outside of the Port of Call in Seaham for the Seaham carnival event. A copy of this notice is attached as Appendix 3.

9 The licensable activities requested are as follows:

- The sale by retail of alcohol (on and off the premises)
- The Port of Call Seaham currently hold a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003. The permitted licensable activities and times are as follows:
 - **Recorded Music (Indoors)**
 - Sunday to Thursday 08:00 hrs until 00:00 hrs
 - Friday and Saturday 08:00 hrs until 01:00 hrs
 - **Live Music (Indoors)**
 - Monday to Sunday 08:00 hrs until 23:00 hrs
 - **Sale by retail of alcohol (on and off sales)**
 - Sunday to Thursday 08:00hrs until 00:00hrs and
 - Friday and Saturday 08:00 hrs until 01:00 hrs

Non standard timings: To extend end hours for recorded music and sale by retail of alcohol to 1am on the day preceding all bank holidays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Eve and New Year's Day.

A copy of the premises licence is attached as Appendix 4.

The Objection

- 10 On 17th May 2019 the Licensing Authority received an objection notice from Durham Constabulary on the grounds of the prevention of crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance. This is attached as Appendix 5.
- 11 On 15th May 2019 Durham County Council's Environmental Health Department confirmed that they had no comments to make in relation to the TEN.

The Parties

- 12 The Parties to the hearing will be:
 - Mr Adam Dickman (Premises user)
 - Durham Constabulary (Responsible Authority)

Options

- 13 Members are requested to consider whether:
 - (a) to allow the event to proceed and subsequently issue a notice of decision to the premises user and Durham Constabulary or;
 - (b) to allow the event to proceed and attach any conditions from the existing premises licence Members consider appropriate or;
 - (c) to prohibit the event and subsequently issue a counter notice/prescribed form of notice and give reasons to all parties

Main implications

Consultation

- 14 Durham Constabulary and Durham County Council Environmental Health were consulted on the temporary event notice (TEN) and have three working days to respond with any objections.

See Appendix 1.

Conclusion

- 15 The Sub-Committee is asked to consider an objection notice served by Durham Constabulary in relation to a temporary event notice (TEN) and determine whether to allow the event to proceed or to prohibit the event.

Background papers

- Durham County Council's Statement of Licensing Policy
- Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (as amended April 2018)

Other useful documents

- None

Contact: Karen Robson

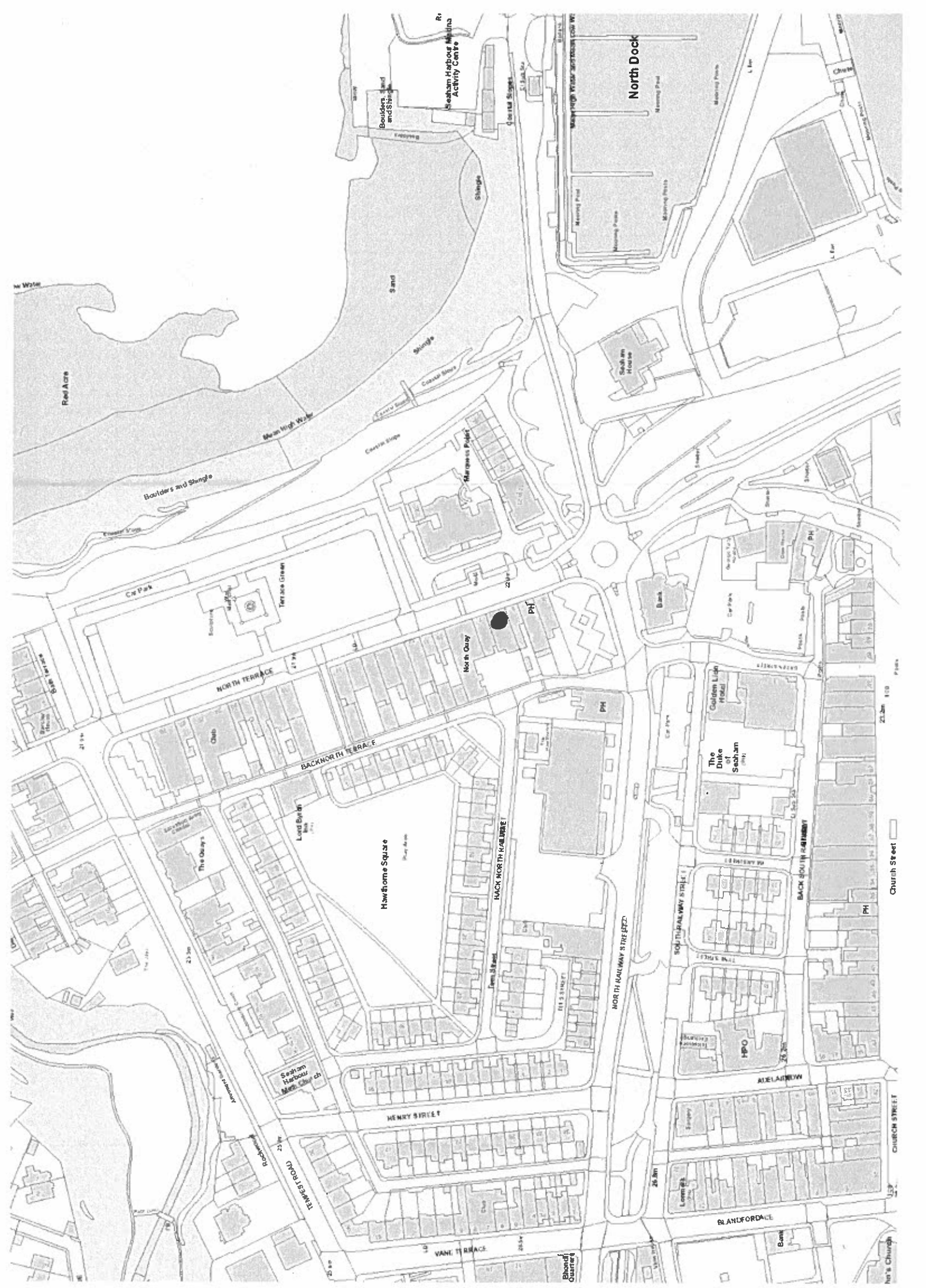
Tel: 03000 265104

Appendix 1: Implications

Consultation

The temporary event notice (TEN) was served on the Licensing Authority and copied to Durham Constabulary and Durham County Council Environmental Health and the responsible authorities had 3 working days to consider the notice and raise any objection.

Appendix 2: Location Plan



Red Acres

Boulders and Sludge

Sand

Shingle

North Dock

Sesham Harbour Marina Activity Centre

Co Park

NORTH TERRACE

BACK NORTH TERRACE

Hawthorn's Square

BACK NORTH QUAY

NORTH QUAY STREET

SOUTH QUAY STREET

BACK SOUTH QUAY

Golden Lion Hotel

The Duke of Sesham

HPO

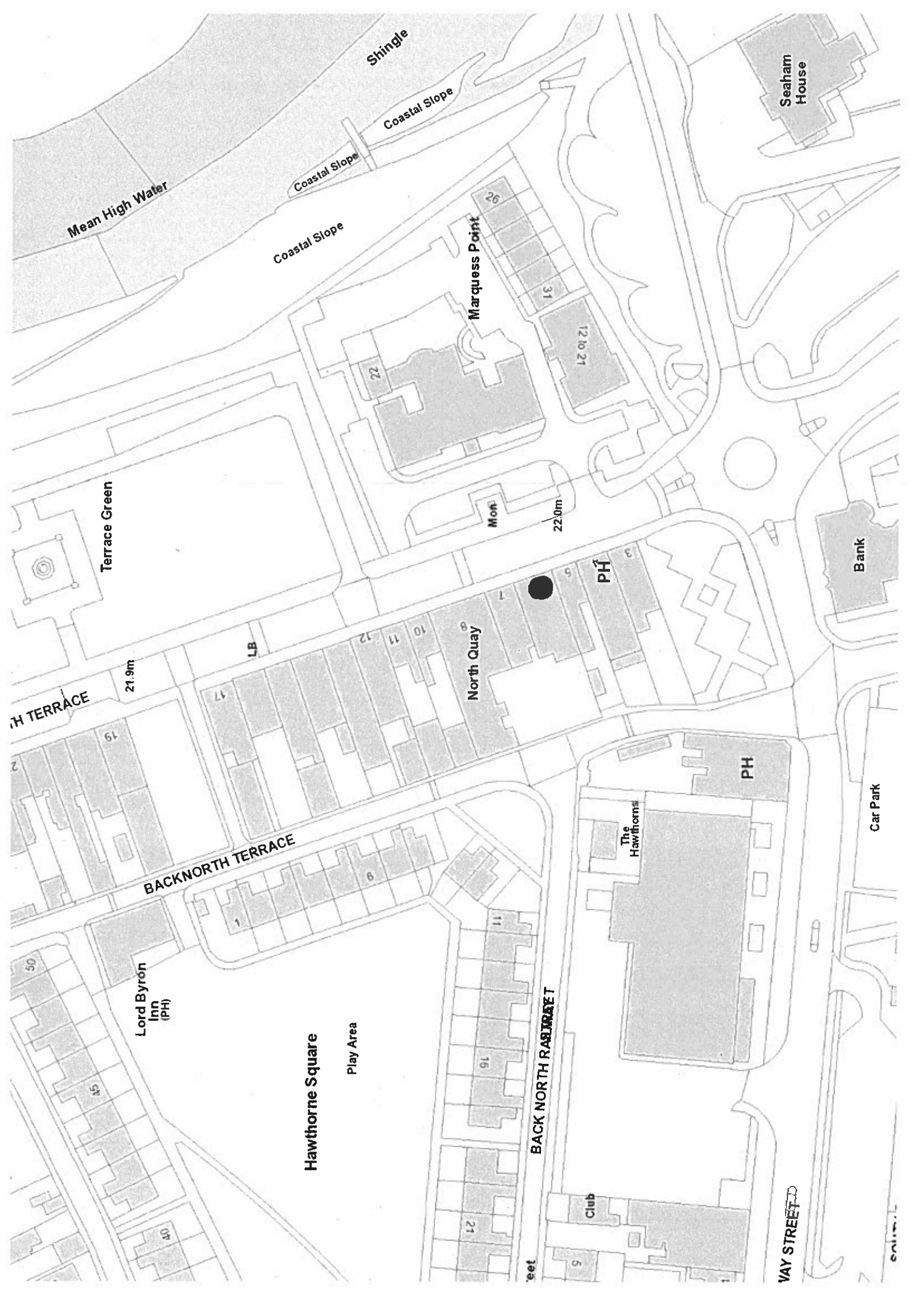
BLANDFORDALE

250m 1:10 Feet

Church Street

Church Street

St. John's Church



Mean High Water

Shingle

Coastal Slope

Coastal Slope

Seaham House

Marquess Point

Terrace Green

Mon

22.0m

Bank

PH TERRACE

21.9m

LB

North Quay

PH

BACKNORTH TERRACE

PH

The Hawthorns

Lord Byron Inn (PH)

Hawthorne Square

Play Area

BACK NORTH RASTREYET

Car Park

Club

VAY STREET

100m

Appendix 3: Temporary Event Notice



* required information

Section 1 of 9

You can save the form at any time and resume it later. You do not need to be logged in when you resume.

System reference

Not Currently In Use

This is the unique reference for this application generated by the system.

Your reference

Carnival

You can put what you want here to help you track applications if you make lots of them. It is passed to the authority.

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?

Put "no" if you are applying on your own behalf or on behalf of a business you own or work for.

Yes

No

Applicant Details

* First name

Adam

* Family name

Dickman

* E-mail

Main telephone number

Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if you would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Are you:

Applying as a business or organisation, including as a sole trader

Applying as an individual

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure. Applying as an individual means you are applying so you can be employed, or for some other personal reason, such as following a hobby.

Applicant Business

Is your business registered in the UK with Companies House?

Yes

No

Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

Business name

Dickman Leisure Ltd.

If your business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number

-

Put "none" if you are not registered for VAT.

Legal status

Private Limited Company

Continued from previous page...

Your position in the business

Home country

The country where the headquarters of your business is located.

Registered Address

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Section 2 of 9

APPLICATION DETAILS (See also guidance on completing the form, general notes and note 1)

Have you had any previous or maiden names?

Yes No

* Your date of birth

Applicant must be 18 years of age or older

National Insurance number

This box need not be completed if you are an individual not liable to pay UK national insurance.

Place of birth

Correspondence Address

Is the address the same as (or similar to) the address given in section one?

If "Yes" is selected you can re-use the details from section one, or amend them as required. Select "No" to enter a completely new set of details.

Yes No

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Continued from previous page...

Additional Contact Details

Are the contact details the same as (or similar to) those given in section one?

If "Yes" is selected you can re-use the details from section one, or amend them as required. Select "No" to enter a completely new set of details.

Yes No

E-mail

Telephone number

Other telephone number

Section 3 of 9

THE PREMISES

I, the proposed user, hereby give notice under section 100 of the Licensing Act 2003 of my proposal to carry out a temporary activity at the premises described below.

Give the address of the premises where you intend to carry on the licensable activities or if it has no address give a detailed description (including the Ordnance Survey references). [\(See also guidance on completing the form, note 2\)](#)

* Does the premises have an address?

Yes No

Address

Is the address the same as (or similar to) the address given in section one?

If "Yes" is selected you can re-use the details from section one, or amend them as required. Select "No" to enter a completely new set of details.

Yes No

* Building number or name

* Street

District

* City or town

County or administrative area

* Postcode

* Country

* Does a premises licence or club premises certificate have effect in relation to the premises (or any part of the premises)?

Neither Premises licence Club premises certificate

* Premises licence number

Location Details

* Provide further details about the location of the event

Outside pavement area of premises

Continued from previous page...

If you intend to use only part of the premises at this address or intend to restrict the area to which this notice applies, give a description and details below (see also guidance on completing the form, note 3)

Describe the nature of the premises below (see also guidance on completing the form, note 4)

Bar and restaurant

Describe the nature of the event below (see also guidance on completing the form, note 5)

We require permission to use our mobile bar on an outside pedestrianised area for Seaham Carnival. The carnival is an annual event celebrating local culture in the town, in the past premises have used such schemes to great success.

pavement outside premises

Section 4 of 9

LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

State the licensable activities that you intend to carry on at the premises

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 6):

- The sale by retail of alcohol

- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club

- The provision of regulated entertainment

- The provision of late night refreshment

- The giving of a late temporary event notice

(See also guidance on completing the form, note 7).

Late notices can be given no later than 5 working days but no earlier than 9 working days before the event.

(See also guidance on completing the form, note 8).

Event Dates

There must be a period of at least 10 working days between the date you submit this form and the date of the earliest event when you will be using these premises for licensable activities.

State the dates on which you intend to use these premises for licensable activities

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 9)

Event start date

20	/	07	/	2019
dd		mm		yyyy

The maximum period for using premises for licensable activities under the authority of a temporary event notice is 168 hours or seven days.

Event end date

21	/	07	/	2019
dd		mm		yyyy

Continued from previous page...

State the times during the event period that you propose to carry on licensable activities (give times in 24 hour clock)

0900-2200

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 10)

State the maximum number of people at any one time that you intend to allow to be present at the premises during the times when you intend to carry on licensable activities, including any staff, organisers or performers

100

Note that the maximum number of people cannot exceed 499.

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 11)

If the licensable activities will include the supply of alcohol, state whether the supplies will be for consumption on or off the premises, or both

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 12):

- On the premises only
- Off the premises only
- Both

Section 5 of 9

RELEVANT ENTERTAINMENT (See also guidance on completing the form, note 13)

State if the licensable activities will include the provision of relevant entertainment. If so, state the times during the event period that you propose to provide relevant entertainment

no

Section 6 of 9

PERSONAL LICENCE HOLDERS (See also guidance on completing the form, note 14)

Do you currently hold a valid personal licence? Yes No

Provide the details of your personal licence below.

Issuing licensing authority

Licence number

Date of issue

Any further relevant details

Continued from previous page...

Section 7 of 9

PREVIOUS TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICES (See also guidance on completing the form, note 15)

Have you previously given a temporary event notice in respect of any premises for events falling in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving this temporary event notice? Yes No

Have you already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period:

a) Ends 24 hours or less before; or Yes No

b) Begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?

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ASSOCIATES AND BUSINESS COLLEAGUES (See also guidance on completing the form, note 16)

Has any associate of yours given a temporary event notice for an event in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving a temporary event notice? Yes No

Has any associate of yours already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period:

a) Ends 24 hours or less before; or Yes No

b) Begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?

Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities given a temporary event notice for an event in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving a temporary event notice? Yes No

Continued from previous page...

Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period:

Yes

No

- a) Ends 24 hours or less before; or
- b) Begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?

Section 9 of 9

CONDITION (See also guidance on completing the form, note 18)

It is a condition of this temporary event notice that where the relevant licensable activities described in Sections 4 and 5 above include the supply of alcohol that all such supplies are made by or under the authority of the premises user.

PAYMENT DETAILS

This fee must be paid to the authority. If you complete the application online, you must pay it by debit or credit card.

This formality requires a fixed fee of £21

ATTACHMENTS

AUTHORITY POSTAL ADDRESS

Address

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

DECLARATION (See also guidance on completing the form, note 19)

* The information contained in this form is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

* I understand that it is an offence:

* (i) to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with this temporary event notice and that a person is liable on summary conviction for such an offence to a fine of any amount; and

(ii) to permit an unauthorised licensable activity to be carried on at any place and that a person is liable on summary

* conviction for any such offence to a fine of any amount, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six (6) months, or to both.

Ticking this box indicates you have read and understood the above declaration

Continued from previous page...

This section should be completed by the applicant, unless you answered "Yes" to the question "Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?"

* Full name

* Capacity

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Add another signatory

Once you're finished you need to do the following:

1. Save this form to your computer by clicking **file/save as...**
2. Go back to <https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-a-licence/temporary-event-notice/county-durham/apply-1> to upload this file and continue with your application.

Don't forget to make sure you have all your supporting documentation to hand.

Appendix 4: Copy of current Premises Licence

LICENSING ACT 2003 PREMISES LICENCE

Premises Licence Number
Granted
Issued

DCCC/PLA0401
24 March 2018
24 March 2018

Part 1 – Premises details

Postal address of premises, or if none, ordnance survey map reference or description	Issuing Authority
<p>PORT OF CALL SEAHAM 6 NORTH TERRACE SEAHAM COUNTY DURHAM SR7 7EU</p>	<p>DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL ADULT AND HEALTH SERVICES LICENSING SERVICES PO BOX 617 DURHAM DH1 9HZ</p>
Telephone number:	

Where the licence is time limited the dates N/A

Licensable activities authorised by this licence Live Music Recorded Music Sale by retail of alcohol

Opening Hours of the Premises		
Mon	08:00-00:30	Non-standard/seasonal timings To extend end hours to 1am on the day preceding all Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Eve and New Years Day.
Tue	08:00-00:30	
Wed	08:00-00:30	
Thu	08:00-00:30	
Fri	08:00-01:30	
Sat	08:00-01:30	
Sun	08:00-00:30	

Where the licence authorises the sale by retail of alcohol whether these are on and/or off sales: ON AND OFF ALCOHOL SALES

The times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities (all in 24hr format)

<p>Live Music Indoors</p> <p>Mon 08:00-23:00 Tue 08:00-23:00 Wed 08:00-23:00 Thu 08:00-23:00 Fri 08:00-23:00 Sat 08:00-23:00 Sun 08:00-23:00</p>	<p>Further details N/A</p> <p>Non-standard/seasonal timings N/A</p>
<p>Recorded Music Indoors</p> <p>Mon 08:00-00:00 Tue 08:00-00:00 Wed 08:00-00:00 Thu 08:00-00:00 Fri 08:00-01:00 Sat 08:00-01:00 Sun 08:00-00:00</p>	<p>Further details DJ's to be provided on weekends mainly, alongside live acoustic acts</p> <p>Non-standard/seasonal timings To extend end hours to 1am on the day preceding all Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Eve and New Years Day.</p>
<p>Sale by retail of alcohol</p> <p>Mon 08:00-00:00 Tue 08:00-00:00 Wed 08:00-00:00 Thu 08:00-00:00 Fri 08:00-01:00 Sat 08:00-01:00 Sun 08:00-00:00</p>	<p>Further details N/A</p> <p>Non-standard/seasonal timings To extend end hours to 1am on the day preceding all Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Eve and New Years Day.</p>

Part 2

Name, (Registered) address, telephone number and email (where relevant) of holder of premises licence	
DICKMAN LEISURE LTD	
Registered number of holder, for example company number, charity number (where applicable)	
Company no:	
Charity no:	N/A

Name, address and telephone number of designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises the sale by retail of alcohol

MR ADAM DICKMAN

Personal licence number and issuing authority of personal licence held by designated premises supervisor where the premises licence authorises the sale by retail of alcohol

Annex 1 – Mandatory conditions

No supply of alcohol may be made at a time when no designated premises supervisor has been specified in the licence or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his or her licence has been suspended. Every supply of alcohol under this premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.

The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.

In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises -

(a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to -

- (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or
- (ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise);

(b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;

(c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;

(d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner;

(e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).

The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol -

The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.

The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either-

- (a) a holographic mark, or
- (b) an ultraviolet feature.

The responsible person must ensure that –

(a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures -

- (i) beer or cider: ½ pint;
- (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and
- (iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml;

(b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises; and

(c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.

Minimum Price of Alcohol:

1 A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.

2 For the purposes of the condition:

- (a) "duty" is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979;
- (b) "permitted price" is the price found by applying the formula –

$$P = D + (D \times V)$$

Where –

- (i) P is the permitted price,
- (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of alcohol, and
- (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;

(c) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence –

- (i) the holder of the premises licence,
- (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or
- (iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;

(d) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and

(e) "value added tax" means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

3 Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.

4 (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day ("the first day") would be different from the permitted price on the next day ("the second day") as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

Mandatory condition: door supervision

1. Where a premises licence includes a condition that at specified times one or more individuals must be at the premises to carry out a security activity, the licence must include a condition that each such individual must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority.
2. But nothing in subsection (1) requires such a condition to be imposed-
 - (a) in respect of premises within paragraph 8(3)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Private Security Industry Act 2001 (c.12) (premises with premises licences authorising plays or films), or
 - (b) in respect of premises in relation to-
 - (i) any occasion mentioned in paragraph 8(3)(b) or (c) of that Schedule (premises being used exclusively by club with club premises certificate, under a temporary event notice authorising plays or films or under a gaming licence), or
 - (ii) any occasion within paragraph 8(3)(d) of that Schedule (occasions prescribed by regulations under that Act).
3. For the purposes of this section-
 - (a) "security activity" means an activity to which paragraph 2(1)(a) of that Schedule applies, and
 - (b) paragraph 8(5) of that Schedule (interpretation of references to an occasion) applies as it applies in relation to paragraph 8 of that Schedule.

Annex 2 – Conditions consistent with the premises Operating Schedule

General

Written protocols will be in place detailing Policies, Procedures, Roles and Responsibilities in the effective implementation and management of the licensing objectives. This documentation will be held "on-site" and made available to Responsible Authorities on reasonable request.

Authorised staff employed by Durham Police shall have free access to all parts of the licensed premises, at all reasonable times, for the purpose of inspection to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the premises licence and to ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives.

All staff training records will be signed, held "on site" and made available to Responsible Authorities on reasonable request.

The premises will provide written evidence of the maximum capacity for the premises and this will be displayed at all entrances and exits.

This capacity will be confirmed and set by County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Authority.

The premise will be required to employ Door Staff between 21.00 hours and 30 minutes after the terminal hour every Friday and Saturday and/or at the request of Durham Constabulary on days of large scale events and/or any day preceding any Bank Holiday. Durham Constabulary will agree, in consultation with the premises licence holder, the number of Door Staff required at these times.

Whenever door staff are employed by the premises they must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA) . All door staff on duty at the premises must, at all times, wear the licence badge issued by the SIA where it is clearly visible.

The licensee must maintain a register of all licensed door staff, showing the name, date of birth, resident address and licence number, the date and time each member of door staff started duty and finished their duty and details of any incident that occurs during period of duty.

The register must be kept at the licensed premises and be readily available for inspection during licensed hours by Responsible Authorities at reasonable request.

Prevention of Crime & Disorder

The provision of CCTV indoors and out doors - continuous recording.

CCTV will be installed and maintained to Home Office standards and recordings stored for a minimum of 28 days. The system will incorporate a "Battery Back - Up" system to enable 24 hour continuous recordings in case of any power blackout/ failure. The premises will ensure that at least one trained member of staff is available to operate the system at all times the premise is open and download any images requested by an authorised officer at reasonable request.

Notices will be clearly displayed at the entrance and around the premise stating CCTV is in operation.

The premises will provide suitable devices (USB or discs) for the storage of downloaded images and these devices will be securely stored. These devices will be made available to Responsible Authorities on reasonable request.

Public Safety

The premise will maintain an incident book and record/report all instances of disorder both inside and directly outside the premise. This documentation will be held "on-site" and made available to Responsible Authorities on reasonable request.

Prevention of Public Nuisance

The Designated Premise Supervisor (DPS) will actively work with local Beat Officers/ PCSO's in the reporting of any incidents connected to the premise.

The Licensee shall display prominent notices in appropriate positions within the premises reminding customers to leave quietly

Protection of Children from Harm

Verification of age - safeguards to be in place to see that alcohol is not served to or purchased on behalf of under age children.

A "Challenge 25" age verification policy is operated which requires anyone looking under the age of 25 to produce photographic evidence of proof of age from a passport, driving licence or PASS accredited scheme before any alcohol is supplied.

The actions of staff operating the policy to be regularly monitored. Notices setting out this policy will be displayed at all points of sale and within the premises.

Maintain a refusals register - where a sale of alcohol is refused if a person appears intoxicated or appears to be under 18, a refusals register/log to be updated. The register to be made available to the police on request.

Training of staff - all staff responsible for selling age restricted goods to be trained to implement the age verification policy.

Staff training to include the risk from proxy sales.

Training records for staff to be maintained and refresher training to be provided annually.

No unaccompanied children under 16 years of age will be admitted to the premises after 20.00 hours

All staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be properly trained in accordance with the Premises licences holders own training programme and staff will complete refresher training every 6 months. The programme must include Child Sexual Exploitation training.

These training records will be made available for inspection by police or an authorised officer on reasonable request.

A "Refusals Register" will be held within the premise and all refusals will be logged along with any behaviour associated with the refusal. All staff will be trained in its use. The Refusal Register will be made available to relevant authorities on request.

Annex 3 – Conditions attached after a hearing by the licensing authority

None

Annex 4 – Plans attached

Attached

Signature of Authorised Officer
Head of Environment, Health and Consumer Protection

Appendix 5: Objection from Durham Constabulary

From: Daniel Darnton < >
Sent: 17 May 2019 11:02
To: AHS Licensing
Subject: FW: Licensing - TEN application received
Attachments: Port of Call - TEN 20.07.19.pdf

From: Daniel Darnton
Sent: 17 May 2019 10:59
To: '
Subject: FW: Licensing - TEN application received

Good Morning,

Durham Constabulary object to the Temporary Events Notice for Port Of Call, 6 North Terrace, Seaham – Saturday 20th July 2019 and Sunday 21st July 2019 0900-2200hrs, the constabulary feel that in granting this event notice the licensing objection of prevention of public nuisance & prevention of crime and disorder cannot be met.

This is notice of our objection.

Port of call is surrounded by residential properties – it has residential properties directly in front of the premises and directly behind.

We are opposing a street bar at the above location under the above licensing objectives. This is a family event whereby families are encouraged to attend to watch films and listen to live music in the outdoor areas.

Feedback from last year from the children was that they want a specific area to be in as they did not like the thought of being surrounded by adults drinking. We know that the risk of harm increases with alcohol and its accessibility.

A bar on the street would make the alcohol very accessible especially when the sale of alcohol is being proposed from early morning into the evening over a 13 hour period, we are concerned that this will increase the risk of drunken behaviour and disorder throughout the day. There is also the issue that if disturbance occurs that unnecessary road side furniture such as bars tables and chairs could become weapons.

The community have real concerns over the licensing hours of the premises in this location as Neighbourhood Inspector I share their fears of public nuisance and represent their views, there was a great deal of debate and concern regarding the premises.

On behalf of Neighbourhood Inspector Rachel Stockdale.

Harm Reduction Unit
Meadowfield Office tel 1
Darlington Office tel 10



Durham Constabulary
Altogether Better Policing

Appendix 6: Statement of Licensing Policy

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

7.0 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

7.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night / early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment may sometimes, if not properly managed, become a source of public nuisance, generating crime and disorder problems.

7.2 As a matter of policy, the Licensing Authority will require every holder of a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice to be responsible for minimising the impact of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour by their patrons both on and within the immediate vicinity of their premises, including for example on the pavement, in a beer garden or in a smoking shelter.

7.3 The Licensing Authority recommends that all applicants demonstrate in their Operating Schedules that suitable and sufficient measures, ranging from the design and layout of the premises through to the daily operation of the business have been identified and will be implemented and maintained with the intention of preventing crime and disorder. Procedures to deal with drunken customers, violence and anti social behaviour in and outside premises and the provision of closed circuit 14 television in certain premises should be considered by applicants, licensees and event organisers when addressing this issue.

7.4 The Licensing Authority encourages Personal Licence holders to actively participate in established "Pubwatch" schemes, where issues relating to crime and disorder can be addressed. The Licensing Authority support involvement in "Best Bar None" initiative which enables premises to demonstrate good safe operating procedures. Such schemes have been very successful in reducing the negative impact of alcohol across a range of circumstances.

7.5 The Licensing Authority recognises and promotes effective and responsible management of all licensed and authorised premises through competent and efficient and regular instruction, recorded training, supervision of staff and the adoption of good practice, such as 'Challenge 25',. These are considered to be among the most important control measures for the achievement of all Licensing Objectives. The Licensing Authority will take a positive view of anyone who invests in appropriate training, and in particular nationally accredited qualifications tailored to the Licensing sector. Training records should be kept available for inspection by all enforcement agencies.

7.6 The application for premises licence must identify a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) who must also hold a Personal Licence. The DPS does not have to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is being sold. However, the DPS and Premises Licence Holder remain responsible for the premises at all times. It is important that there is an accountable, responsible person present when alcohol is being sold or supplied to ensure, for example, that alcohol is not sold to persons who have had too much to drink, or to those under the age of 18 years.

7.7 Someone should always be present on premises or at an event during times when licensable activities are taking place who can discuss any problems or

issues arising from the licensable activities offered on the premises with officers from Licensing Authority and Police. The Licensing Authority considers it to be good practice if the DPS or Premises Licence Holder is present in the licensed area of the premises:

- Between 22:00 hours and closing time, when the premises is one that regularly opens after midnight for both regulated entertainment and the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises.
- At all times when the premises is a "vertical drinking establishment" where little or no seating is provided.
- At times where there is a substantial increase in customers i.e. for televised major sporting events etc.

7.8 The Licensing Authority will only impose a maximum number of people that can attend premises or an event where there is a clear and justifiable need in respect of that particular premises or event. Any such decision will be based on the nature and style of the operation. The Licensing Authority will consider information provided by the applicant and any other body, in particular the Council's Building Control Section, Environmental Health Section and the Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service before setting a maximum number. Applicants will be expected to detail the arrangements that would be put in place e.g. provision of door staff to ensure that the permitted number of people attending the premises or event will not be exceeded.

7.9 Whenever security operatives/door supervisors are employed at licensed premises to carry out security functions they must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA). If a licensee directly employs security operatives they will need to be licensed by the SIA as a supervisor/manager.

7.10 The numbers of licensed door supervisors, both male and female, required at any premises will be dependent upon the nature of the activities licensed and the characteristics and capacity of the establishment and hours of trading.

7.11 In addition to the requirement of the Licensing Authority to promote the Licensing Objectives, the Council also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can do to prevent crime and disorder in its area and to consider crime and disorder in its decision making process.

7.12 Toughened/Safety Glass Policy: Licensed venues that provide the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises should consider the introduction of toughened/safety glass. This policy expectation applies to those premises that would be considered as carrying a higher risk for potential crime and disorder. In particular it is expected in premises considered to be high volume vertical drinking establishments and those premises open beyond midnight in areas where there is a high concentration of venues (but not premises in those areas that are viewed as low risk in this context).

7.13 Drugs/Knives/Weapons: The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to take all reasonable steps to prevent the presence of drugs on licensed premises and to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the

premises in order to prevent tragedies as a result of drug misuse. The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to be familiar with the Home Office Drug Strategy booklet entitled Safer Clubbing (ISBN 1840827807) or other subsequent editions. The Licensing Authority also expects that licence holders will also take steps to prevent the presence of knives and other weapons on their premises and that a log be kept of all drug, knife and weapon incidents. Licence holders should also consider arranging training for their staff on drugs, knives and weapons and to have policies for dealing with the possession of drugs, knives and weapons and the supply of drugs.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

9.0 Prevention of Public Nuisance

9.1 Licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can cause a range of nuisances impacting on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises.

9.2 The concerns relate, amongst other things, to litter, light pollution, noxious odours and noise nuisance resulting from music, human voices, ventilation equipment and vehicles. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified, and will be implemented and maintained, with the intention of preventing public nuisance relevant to the individual style, location and characteristics of the premises and events.

9.3 If an external structure or area is to be used by customers, whether for consumption of alcohol or for smoking, the applicant will be expected to offer measures designed to minimise its impact on local residents in respect of both public nuisance and crime and disorder. These measures may include a restriction on hours that areas / structures will be used, appropriate signage requesting customers to consider local residents and monitoring of such areas by staff.

9.4 The placement of tables and chairs outside of licensed premises may give rise to public nuisance including noise and litter. When tables and chairs are situated on the public highway relevant consents will often be required. Enquiries for such consents should be made to the Council's Highway's Section of the Regeneration and Economic Development Department. In predominantly commercial areas such as shopping centres the Licensing Authority, the use of tables and chairs outside may be allowed however, the Council will normally expect them to be removed before the premises close, and any resulting litter/ debris cleared away.

9.5 Applicants should give consideration to reducing potential noise nuisance by, for example (this list is not exhaustive):

- Assessment of likely noise levels in the premises.
- Assessment of likely noise levels if outdoor drinking is allowed.
- The sound insulation the building would provide (e.g. double glazing, double doors / lobbies to entrances, windows used for ventilation).
- The distance and direction to the nearest noise sensitive premises.
- Likely noise sources outside of the premises (e.g. emptying bottle bins, taxis, unruly customers leaving the premises).
- Dispersal of patrons – where necessary the Licensing Authority will expect a dispersal policy for patrons at the end of the evening. The policy will specify such issues as alterations to the style and volume of music played, public address announcements and use of appropriate signage at exits.
- Ways to limit noise / disorder from patrons leaving the premises.

9.6 The extent to which the above matters will need to be addressed will be dependent on the nature of the area where the premises are situated, the type of

premises concerned, the licensable activities to be provided, operational procedures and the needs of the local community.

9.7 Applicants are advised to seek advice from Durham County Councils Environmental Health Team and incorporate any recommendations in their Operating Schedule before submitting their applications.

9.8 Takeaways and fast-food outlets: The Licensing Authority expects takeaways and late night refreshment premises to take reasonable steps in clearing litter from outside their premises and along the pavement in either direction as necessary, whilst the premises are open and at the end of the working day. These premises should maintain clean, dirt or grease free frontages. Such premises should also provide notices displayed advising customers of the location of bins and patrons should use the bins any provided.

Appendix 7: Section 182 Guidance

Crime and disorder

- 2.1 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).
- 2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority ("SIA") as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.
- 2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.
- 2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.
- 2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as

appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.

- 2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check are retained at the licensed premises.

Public nuisance

- 2.15 The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.
- 2.16 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.
- 2.17 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable (see chapter 16). Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.
- 2.18 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.

- 2.19 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.
- 2.20 Measures to control light pollution will also require careful thought. Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues.
- 2.21 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.

7. Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

7.1 This Chapter covers the arrangements in Part 5 of the 2003 Act for the temporary carrying on of licensable activities which are not authorised by a premises licence or club premises certificate.

General

7.2 The system of permitted temporary activities is intended as a light touch process, and as such, the carrying on of licensable activities does not have to be authorised by the licensing authority on an application. Instead, a person wishing to hold an event at which such activities are proposed to be carried on (the “premises user”) gives notice to the licensing authority of the event (a “temporary event notice” or “TEN”).

7.3 The TEN must be given to the licensing authority in the form prescribed in regulations made under the 2003 Act. The form requires the user to describe key aspects of the proposed event, including the general nature of the premises and the event, the licensable activities intended to be carried on at the proposed event, including whether they will include any relevant entertainment as defined in Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (i.e. displays of nudity designed to sexually stimulate any member of the audience including, but not limited to, lap dancing and pole dancing). Under the 2003 Act ‘premises’ can mean any place. Events authorised under a TEN will therefore not always be in a building with a formal address and can take place, for example, in public parks and plots within larger areas of land. In all cases, the premises user should provide a clear description of the area in which they propose to carry on licensable activities, including whether the premises are, for example, an open field or a beer tent. Local authorities and “relevant persons” (see below) may wish to make enquiries where appropriate to satisfy themselves of the exact location for where a TEN is being given.

7.4 Unless it is sent electronically, it must be sent to the relevant licensing authority, to the police and “local authority exercising environmental health functions” (“EHA”) at least ten working days before the event. A premises user may also give a limited number of “late TENs” to the licensing authority less than 10 working days before the event to which they relate, although certain restrictions apply (see paragraphs 7.12-7.14). “Working day” under the 2003 Act means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or Bank Holiday. For limited purposes in relation to a TEN, the 2003 Act defines a “day” as a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight.

7.5 If a TEN is sent electronically via GOV.UK or the licensing authority’s own facility, the licensing authority must notify the police and EHA as soon as possible and no later than the first working day after the TEN is given.

7.6 The police or EHA (“relev Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 result in the licensing authority imposing conditions on a TEN but only where the venue at which the event is to be held has an existing premises

licence or club premises certificate. When giving a TEN, the premises user should consider the promotion of the four licensing objectives. The licensing authority may only otherwise intervene if the statutory permitted limits on TENs would be exceeded (see paragraphs 7.15-7.22).

7.7 A TEN does not relieve the premises user from any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required. Standard and late temporary event notices

7.8 There are two types of TEN: a standard TEN and a late TEN. These are subject to different processes: a standard notice is given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates; and a late notice is given not before nine and not later than five working days before the event.

Standard temporary event notices

7.9 "Ten working days" (and other periods of days which apply to other requirements in relation to TENs) exclude the day the notice is received and the first day of the event.

7.10 The police and EHA have a period of three working days from when they are given the notice to object to it on the basis of any of the four licensing objectives.

7.11 Although ten clear working days is the minimum possible notice that may be given, licensing authorities should publicise their preferences in terms of advance notice and encourage premises users to provide the earliest possible notice of events planned by them. Licensing authorities should also consider publicising a preferred maximum time in advance of an event by when TENs should ideally be given to them.

Late temporary event notices

7.12 Late TENs are intended to assist premises users who are required for reasons outside their control to, for example, change the venue for an event at short notice. However, late TENs may, of course, be given in any circumstances providing the limits specified at paragraph 7.15 are not exceeded.

7.13 Late TENs can be given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is due to take place and, unless given electronically to the licensing authority, must also be sent by the premises user to the police and EHA. A late TEN given less than five days before the event to which it relates will be returned as void and the activities to which it relates will not be authorised.

7.14 A key difference between standard and late TENs is the process following an objection notice from the police or EHA. Where an objection notice is received in relation to a standard TEN the licensing authority must hold a hearing to consider the objection, unless all parties agree that a hearing is unnecessary. If the police, EHA or both give an objection to a late TEN, the notice will not be valid and the event will not go ahead as there is no scope for a hearing or the application of any existing licence conditions.

Limitations

7.15 A number of limitations are imposed on the use of TENs by the 2003 Act:

- the number of times a premises user may give a TEN is 50 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and five times in a calendar year for other people;
- the number of times a premises user may give a late TEN is limited to 10 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and twice for other people. Late TENs count towards the total number of permitted TENs (i.e. the limit of five TENs a year for non-personal licence holders and 50 TENs for personal licence holders). A notice that is given less than ten working days before the event to which it relates, when the premises user has already given the permitted number of late TENs in that calendar year, will be returned as void and the activities described in it will not be authorised.
- the number of times a TEN may be given for any particular premises is 15 times in a calendar year;
- the maximum duration of an event authorised by a TEN is 168 hours (seven days);
- the maximum total duration of the events authorised by TENs in relation to individual premises is 21 days in a calendar year;
- the maximum number of people attending at any one time is 499; and
- the minimum period between events authorised under separate TENs in relation to the same premises (not including withdrawn TENs) by the same premises user is 24 hours.

7.16 Any associate, relative or business partner of the premises user is considered to be the same premises user in relation to these restrictions. The 2003 Act defines an associate, in relation to the premises user, as being:

- the spouse or civil partner of that person;
- a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of that person;
- an agent or employee of that person; or
- the spouse or civil partner of a person listed in either of the two preceding bullet points.

7.17 A person living with another person as their husband or wife, is treated for these purposes as their spouse. 'Civil partner' has its meaning in the Civil Partnership Act 2004.

7.18 A TEN that is given may be subsequently withdrawn by the TEN user by giving the licensing authority a notice to that effect no later than 24 hours before the beginning of the event period specified in the TEN. Otherwise, the TEN will be included within the limits of TENs allowed in a given calendar year, even if the event does not go ahead.

7.19 Once these limits have been reached, the licensing authority should issue a counter notice (permitted limits) if any more are given. Proposed activities that exceed these limits will require a premises licence or club premises certificate.

7.20 TENs may be given in respect of premises which already have a premises licence or club premises certificate to cover licensable activities not permitted by the existing authorisation.

7.21 In determining whether the maximum total duration of the periods covered by TENs at any individual premises has exceeded 21 days, an event beginning before midnight and continuing into the next day would count as two days towards the 21-day limitation.

7.22 There is nothing in the 2003 Act to prevent notification of multiple events at the same time, provided the first event is at least ten working days away (or five working days away in the case of a late TEN). For example, an individual personal licence holder wishing to exhibit and sell beer at a series of farmers' markets may wish to give several notices simultaneously. However, this would only be possible where the limits are not exceeded in the case of each notice. Where the events are due to take place in different licensing authority (and police) areas, the respective licensing authorities and relevant persons would each need to be notified accordingly.

Who can give a temporary event notice? Personal licence holders

7.23 A personal licence holder can give a TEN at any premises on up to 50 occasions in a calendar year. This limit is inclusive of any late TENs given in the same year. The use of each TEN must of course observe the limits described above, including the limit of 15 TENs in respect of each premises in a calendar year. Non-personal licence holders

7.24 The 2003 Act provides that any individual aged 18 or over may give a TEN to authorise the carrying on of all licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003, whether or not that individual holds a personal licence. Such an individual will not, therefore, have met the requirements that apply to a personal licence holder under Part 6 of the 2003 Act. Where alcohol is not intended to be sold, this should not matter. However, many events will involve a combination of licensable activities and the 2003 Act limits the number of notices that may be given by any non-personal licence holder to five occasions in a calendar year (inclusive of any late TENs in the same year). In every other respect, the Guidance and information set out in the paragraphs above applies. Role of the licensing authority

7.25 The licensing authority must check that the limitations set down in Part 5 of the 2003 Act are being observed and intervene if they are not (see paragraph 7.15). For example, a TEN would be void unless there is a minimum of 24 hours between events notified by the same premises user, or an associate or someone who is in business with the relevant premises user in respect of the same premises. This is to prevent evasion of the seven day (or 168 hour) limit on such events and the need to obtain a full premises licence or club premises certificate for more major or permanent events. In addition, for these purposes, a TEN is treated as being from the same premises user if it is given by an associate.

7.26 Where the application is not within the statutory parameters described earlier, the licensing authority will issue a counter notice to the premises user.

7.27 Where the TEN is in order, the relevant fee paid and the event falls within the prescribed limits, the licensing authority will record the notice in its register and send an acknowledgement to the premises user (which may be given electronically). The licensing authority must do so, no later than the end of the first working day following the day on which it was received (or by the end of the second working day if it was received on a non-working day), unless an objection notice is received beforehand from the police or EHA on the basis of any of the four licensing objectives (see paragraphs below).

7.28 If the licensing authority receives an objection notice from the police or EHA that is not withdrawn, it must (in the case of a standard TEN only) hold a hearing to consider the objection unless all parties agree that this is unnecessary. The licensing committee may decide to allow the licensable activities to go ahead as stated in the notice. If the notice is in connection with licensable activities at licensed premises, the licensing authority may also impose one or more of the existing licence conditions on the TEN (insofar as such conditions are not inconsistent with the event) if it considers that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If the authority decides to impose conditions, it must give notice to the premises user which includes a statement of conditions (a "notice (statement of conditions)") and provide a copy to each relevant party. Alternatively, it can decide that the event would undermine the licensing objectives and should not take place. In this case, the licensing authority must give a counter notice.

7.29 Premises users are not required to be on the premises during the event authorised by the TEN, but they will remain liable to prosecution for certain offences that may be committed at the premises during the period covered by it. These include, for example, the offences of the sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk; persistently selling alcohol to children and allowing disorderly conduct on licensed premises.

7.30 In the case of an event authorised by a TEN, failure to adhere to the requirements of the 2003 Act, such as the limitation of no more than 499 being present at any one time, would mean that the event was unauthorised. In such circumstances, the premises user would be liable to prosecution.

7.31 Section 8 of the 2003 Act requires licensing authorities to keep a register containing certain matters, including a record of TENs received. Under Schedule 3 of the 2003 Act, the licensing authority must also keep a record of such matters including any notice of withdrawal of a TEN, any counter notice to a TEN given following an objection by a relevant person and any TEN received following modification. If requested to do so, a licensing authority must supply a person with a copy of the information contained in any entry in its register. Each licensing authority must also provide facilities for making the information contained in the entries in its register available for inspection by any person during office hours and without payment. Licensing authorities may wish to consider bringing TENs to the attention of local councillors and residents by making their register available online or

including relevant details of a TEN when it is received, along with notice of licence applications on the authority's website. There is no requirement to record all the personal information given on a TEN.

Police and environmental health intervention

7.32 The system of permitted temporary activities gives police and EHAs the opportunity to consider whether they should object to a TEN on the basis of any of the licensing objectives.

7.33 If the police or EHA believe that allowing the premises to be used in accordance with the TEN will undermine the licensing objectives, they must give the premises user and the licensing authority an objection notice. The objection notice must be given within the period of three working days following the day on which they received the TEN.

7.34 Where a standard TEN was given, the licensing authority must consider the objection at a hearing before a counter notice can be issued. At the hearing, the police, EHA and the premises user may make representations to the licensing authority. Following the hearing, the licensing authority may decide to impose conditions which already apply to an existing premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue, or issue a counter notice to prevent the event going ahead. As noted above, there is no scope for hearings in respect of late TENs and if objections are raised by the police or EHA in relation to a late TEN, the notice will be invalid and the event will not go ahead.

7.35 Such cases might arise because of concerns about the scale, location, timing of the event or concerns about public nuisance – even where the statutory limits on numbers are being observed. The premises user who signs the form is legally responsible for ensuring that the numbers present do not exceed the permitted limit at any one time. In cases where there is reason to doubt that the numbers will remain within the permitted limit the premises user should make clear what the nature of the event(s) is and how they will ensure that the permitted persons limit will not be exceeded. For example, where notices are being given for TENs simultaneously on adjacent plots of land it may be appropriate for door staff to be employed with counters. In each case it is important that licensing authorities and relevant persons can consider whether they believe that the premises user intends to exceed the 499 person limit, or will be unable to control or know whether the limit will be exceeded. Where the planned activities are likely to breach the statutory limits or undermine the licensing objectives, it is likely to be appropriate for the police or EHA to raise objections.

7.36 However, in most cases, where for example, alcohol is supplied away from licensed premises at a temporary bar under the control of a personal licence holder, (such as at weddings with a cash bar or small social or sporting events) this should not usually give rise to the use of these powers.

Modification

7.37 As noted above, the police or EHA (as “relevant persons”) may contact the premises user to discuss their objections and try to come to an agreement which will allow the proposed licensable activities to proceed. The TEN can be modified (for example, by changing the details of the parts of the premises that are to be used for the event, the description of the nature of the intended activities or their duration). The other relevant person has to agree for the modification to be made. There is no scope under the 2003 Act for the modification of a late TEN.

Applying conditions to a TEN

7.38 The 2003 Act provides that only the licensing authority can impose conditions to a TEN from the existing conditions on the premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue. The licensing authority can only do so:

- if the police or the EHA have objected to the TEN;
- if that objection has not been withdrawn;
- if there is a licence or certificate in relation to at least a part of the premises in respect of which the TEN is given;
- and if the licensing authority considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to impose one or more conditions.

7.39 This decision is one for the licensing authority alone, regardless of the premises user’s views or willingness to accept conditions. The conditions must be notified to the premises user on the form prescribed by regulations.

Duty of premises users to keep and produce TENs

7.40 Where a TEN is not prominently displayed at the premises, the police and licensing officers have the right under sections 109(5) and (6) of the 2003 Act to request the premises user (or relevant nominated person who has the TEN in their custody) to produce the TEN for examination. If the police do not intervene when a TEN is given, they will still be able to rely on their powers of closure under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.